

GO SLOW: PUBLISH DEMANDS IN FULL CHINESE BEG YUAN

Cable Sent To President of Republic Requests Former Parliament Be Called

NO MOVEMENT YET TO RAISE MONEY ON FOOT

Recruiting Militia Here Only Hot-headed Suggestion—Never Seriously Taken

CHINESE SEND CABLEGRAM Take United Stand With Yuan

YUAN SHIH-KAI, President of the Chinese Republic—We believe that the demands of our integrity as a nation neutral in this war, and we request you not to commit China to any course of action without first reconvening parliament, in order that the people may have the opportunity to express themselves. We further request that the text of the demands be announced in full. United Chinese Society of Hawaii.

China in Hawaii is a people so perished. Of untold purpose they are divided mind. Facts lack, and it is hard to arrive at a decision without a basis for conclusions.

The Chinese of Hawaii are deeply and even pathetically anxious to serve the parent country at any cost, with out regard to self, but they wish to be sure before they commit themselves that they are making the situation better and not worse.

They would give money willingly, if they knew to precisely what purpose it would be applied, or if they felt sure it was legal to raise war funds. Again, if it were published that they are soliciting funds for defense, might not that very fact stiffen Japan to crowd through her demands by force?

They wish to retain their standing in the community and they are anxious to enlist its support, but they are keenly alive to the possibility of ridicule. Suppose it were said they had raised about raising money and subsequently it were to turn out that such a course was unwise or even unnecessary; would not they then be laughed at?

These and many other doubts found expression last night at a joint meeting of the United Chinese Society, in its King street rooms, and of the Chinese Young People's Oratorical Association.

Finally, it was unanimously decided to send a cable to President Yuan Shih-kai, expressing the united sentiment of the community and reinforcing the message which it is known here the Chinese of San Francisco have sent to the same port.

No Boycott, No Agitation

At the same time concurrent resolutions were passed emphasizing the fact that the meeting had not been called to agitate anything whatsoever—not to raise money, not to organize militia companies, not to declare a boycott on Japanese goods, but to exchange ideas.

"We feel the young people take the lead," said Vice President Lan Tong of the United Society. "That was not made the situation known to all the people, to stir up interest and enthusiasm. Then we took a little time to think it over. Now we shall discuss it."

Lan Tong was even dubious about the wisdom of seeming clamorous. He rather inclined to the belief that no expression of opinion ought to be made until there was something tangible to go on. No doubt in due time there would be dependable information from the Chinese ambassador at Washington.

President Ye Yek was of another mind. He thought it was the duty of the Chinese in Honolulu to send a cable which should make known their stand, even if they were convinced in advance that it was bound to be ineffective.

Like other speakers, he laid stress on the peaceful purposes of enlightenment which the meeting contemplated. "Let it be said," he urged, "that there is any movement on foot to recruit militia here—that was only a suggestion put forward lightly, not to be taken seriously, by any sober minded man."

The whole tone of the meeting was much different from that at Ye Liberty Theater Sunday night. Although the Young People's Oratorical Association was present in a body, and several of its members spoke by request, they took the platform with becoming diffidence to their elders, when once they found their feet they did not falter in their demands that a definite course of action be adopted and that immediately.

Disarmament Feared

Ng Wing Sun, editor of the Chinese Liberty News, urged that the intervention of the powers be sought. Lan Yip Kuo, treasurer of the United Society, contended that Japan was permitted to take a slice of territory now, he said, the other nations would follow after they had settled the European war, and China would be dismembered. The idea seemed to meet approval, but when the cable was drafted, it did not find expression.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



STRONG BUYING IS HOLDING UP PRICES

Willot & Gray Add No New Light To Vexed Situation

Heavy Purchases of Cuban Raws Tend To Steady the Market

Willot & Gray report sales of 225,000 bags Cuban and Porto Rico, March 1 to 4 at prices as reported by daily cables. Cuban stocks were 180,000 tons less than a year ago while stocks in United States and Cuba showed net decrease of 410,000 tons. The report in part states that, "While a partial cause of the decline appears to have been the probability of the release of sugars from Russia sooner or later, the cause of the sudden change and partial recovery was due to the purchase in Cuba of some 200,000 bags of centrifugals at prices of 3.35c per lb. and 3.00c per lb free on board Cuba in April, the buying being supposed to be ultimately for shipments to either France or Great Britain and in addition to former purchases for these accounts. And growing out of this, buying reports were circulated that the embargo imports into Great Britain were about to be removed.

Private cables, however, from London pronounced such reports as unfounded. Other causes therefore must be assumed as the most likely reason, coupled to some extent at least, on positive information. There are English operators having contracts for 1,000,000 tons in Cuba in January, February and March, are advancing their contracts forward to some extent by having sold their early deliveries to the United States on the decline and replaced with these purchases for April.

If this is correct, and a few days should show, then the business does not increase the former supplies intended for Great Britain from Cuba.

British Yell Supplies

In fact, Great Britain is in no need of making up its present available supplies, which are quite sufficient on careful calculation to last many months as to white and refined sugar and also as to raw sugar, as we make the statistics. France is not as well provided ahead, and it may be that the Cuban sugars owned by operators for f. o. b. delivery may eventually go there if continued to be shut out of Great Britain by its embargo.

We cannot consider that the business should have any important lasting effect upon the market.

Russian Possibilities

As regards the effect of the opening of the Dardanelles, if accomplished, with the release of Russian sugar to Great Britain and France, that is more far reaching and must be kept in mind.

By the latest Russian statistics available to us it appears that the Russian estimates briefly stated are, stock, September 1, 1914, 275,000 tons; production, 1914-15, 1,800,000 tons; total, 2,075,000 tons; maximum, giving total supplies of 2,075,000 to 2,314,262 tons against in 1913-14, 2,025,000 tons.

Her Home Requirements

Russia's requirements for home consumption are, 1914-15, 1,570,000 tons against 1,594,000 tons in 1913-14. The available reserve which Russia keeps on hand is estimated at 165,000 tons less against actual 130,000 tons at last year's close.

Exports

Finland 60,000 tons against 45,000 tons last year. Exports to Persia 50,000 tons, 100,000 tons maximum against 95,000 tons last year.

The allowed requirements total a minimum of 1,845,000 tons or a maximum of 1,995,000 tons for 1914-15, against actual 1913-14 of 1,809,000 tons.

These figures leave available for export, therefore (Great Britain France), 230,000 tons minimum to 419,262 tons maximum, against actual 1913-14 of 210,000 tons.

The contingent allowed by the Brussels Convention for export to Convention Countries, which include Great Britain and France, is 200,000 tons reduced or 234,000 tons valued as raws. These figures indicate that Russia can, in any event, part with the limited contingent of 200,000 tons to Great Britain and France provided the means of transportation is opened.

SUNSHINE MAKING BETTER JUICES

Weather Conditions Continue Favorable On All the Islands

Weather conditions continue exceptionally good for most of the cane districts throughout the islands.

Richard Ivers, secretary of C. Brewer & Co., who returned yesterday from Hawaii said the dry weather in the Hilo district is good for the plantations. "The juices are improving daily and harvesting is going on rapidly," he said. "The condition of the 1916 cane is much better than it was a few months ago. All the Hilo and Hamakua plantations are ahead on their cultivation and the grinding is in full swing."

Kauai Good Harvest Slew

George H. Robertson said both Hutchinson and Hawaiian Agricultural are grinding intermittently. They work a few days, then shut down until enough water for fluming accumulates in the reservoirs and then harvest again as long as the water lasts. "The cane fields are not suffering at all," he said. "The only trouble is shortage of rain in the upper country above the cane fields and not enough water to flume with."

T. H. Petrie said news has come from Kohala that the weather is favorable and the juices are improving. Kohala has had a long series of rain and high winds, and all planters appreciate the return to normal conditions, he said.

Best Sugar Everywhere

The Maui plantations are in good shape with the very best of weather prevailing. There have been good rains all over East Maui. Ditches are running full. The young cane is thriving and the 1915 harvest is proceeding rapidly. The weather is of the made-to-order variety and everyone is pleased.

On Oahu there has been no rain but only Waianae is suffering. This plantation lies on the lee side of the mountain which cut off all the trade wind rains. On all the other plantations the sugar has been doing well and the weather is of the made-to-order variety and everyone is pleased.

Kauai weather conditions are reported excellent, both for the harvest and for the young cane.

BENEVOLENT IDEA OF SUGAR TRUST

Make the Consumer Pay But Take It Out of the Producer

The "Federal" trade circular of March 1 presents a benevolent suggestion in the interest of the refiners, as follows:

"If the government desires to, for sugar for the purpose of raising revenue, it should adopt the method employed with success in the leading sugar producing countries of Europe, namely, a 'consumption tax.' Such a tax equal to one-half a cent per pound on all sugar consumed would yield a revenue equal to approximately \$45,000,000, and the amount would increase as consumption increased. The great advantage is that it would advance the price to consumers but one-half cent per pound, and of one cent per pound under present rates and would result in a saving to the American people of \$42,150,000 per annum."

E. D. Frazier suggested yesterday that this would be a very pleasing arrangement—from the refiner's point of view.

"With sugar on the free list, the trust would not have to buy a pound of domestic raws from either Louisiana or Hawaiian growers," he said. "This would undoubtedly benefit the trust, but where would either the consumer or the producer get off?"

Philippine exports January 1 to February 28 were 16,000 tons as against 20,000 tons last year.

Weather Conditions

Cuban advices of March 2 were that the weather is fine for harvesting. The industrial yield is steadily increasing, but is still lower than a year ago.

Louisiana weather conditions have improved but the season is two weeks behind.

Porto Rico reports more rain than they have had in seventeen years and general weather conditions are unfavorable to crops.

Around, few changes are reported. Total British imports of raw and refined for 1915 up to February 6 were only 10,000 tons over last year and stocks are nearly 200,000 tons greater.

Austria reports heavy snows which have saved the winter grain. The Indian harvest has commenced.

GERMAN BEET CROP IS FORECAST

J. F. Hackfeld Predicts Area Devoted To Beets Will Be Normal

George Rodick, manager of H. Hackfeld & Company has received the following letter from J. F. Hackfeld relative to the beet sugar outlook in Germany.

"Most of the German beet crop has now been harvested, but no figures have yet been given out as to the probable final result. Owing to continued unfavorable weather the sugar content of a part of the beets has no doubt suffered and the present crop will not show the high returns secured from the previous crop."

Nothing definite has for been decided as to the area of beets to be sown during next spring. As there is, however, a large stock of sugar on hand only a small part of which can be exported, it may be expected with certainty, that some reduction is estimated, by some at twenty-five percent, Germany has been importing large quantities of food for cattle, horses and pigs and it may appear advisable to many people, who have no experience in the cultivation of beets, to utilize a part of the area of land used for beets for raising fodder for cattle.

Beet Area Never Large

"It must, however, be borne in mind, that the area of land cultivated in beets in Germany represents only 2.9 percent of the total area of land used for crops, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and beets, not including about 14,000,000 acres used for leucumous and other plants, or lying fallow, and that the sugar beet is not alone of high value on account of its sugar content but also furnishes a large amount of fodder for cattle."

Should, for instance, one half of the present beet area of about 1,311,000 acres, or say 655,000 acres be cultivated in barley, this would yield about 580,000 tons, which is only a small part of the total foodstuff imported annually by Germany. On the other hand the same area planted in beets would produce about 1,200,000 tons sugar and 6,000,000 tons of leaves and tops, 500,000 tons dried beet chips and 170,000 tons of molasses, all available for cattle feed.

Food Supply Abundant

"While the war continues, every effort will be made to increase the consumption of sugar in Germany. Fortunately Germany is also well provided with rye, wheat and potatoes, required for her large population."

REE SUGAR CLAUSE HAS NO DEFENDERS

E. Faxon Bishop, president of C. Brewer & Co., who returned yesterday from San Francisco said that he found a pronounced change of feeling among all classes in regard to the sugar tariff.

"I talked with a great many people on the subject of Free Sugar and what its consumption in 1916 means to the sugar producers here and on the mainland," he said. "No one defends the measure now, irrespective of their political affiliations."

"I do not know what the chances are for the repeal of the Free Sugar clause of the Underwood tariff act or whether such action will be taken but there are a great many who are of the opinion that the government is going to need the revenue that the duty of sugar now yields."

UNKNOWN BUYERS CORNER CUBAN RAW

Private advices from Andrew Welch & Co., New York, dated March 5, state that there have been heavy purchases in Cuba by unknown buyers. Some brokers believe these sales are on European account, as it is reported that much of the sugar bought by the English government for shipment January to March was not forwarded but was unloaded in the American market.

If this view is correct the purchases now being made are to replace former contract sugars. Another view, Welch Co. stated, was that Japan has entered the Cuban market, and is buying on government account. Sales reported for the week ending March 5 were 114,000 tons.

FERTILIZERS USED MAKE FERTILITY

Soils Must Contain Nitrates, Air and Water For All Crops

Investigations extending over a period of years at Rothamstead, the results of which have only recently been tabulated and given out, prove apparently beyond the shadow of doubt that crops grow continuously on the same land for sixty years do not poison the land to prevent the growth of the same or any other crop.

The investigators, A. D. Hall, W. E. Brochley and L. M. Underwood, state as the net result of their experiments that the composition of the soil solution determines the growth of the crop. The fertility of the soil, they say, depends on the amount and mode of combination of the potash and phosphoric acid in the soil, both of which are affected by the fertilizer supply.

Nitrates Essential

These investigators advance the primary essential of fertility as dependent on a constant supply of available nitrogen, sufficient water and constant aeration.

Water, nitrogen as nitrates or ammonia, and air, being constantly supplied in laboratory experiments with water cultures and sand cultures, the total growth of all plants was directly controlled by the amount of potash and phosphates supplied. These fertilizer solutions were applied in amounts of one-fifth, one-tenth and one-twentieth per cent of a given concentration. In every instance the lower concentrations gave less yield of crops grown.

Wide Applies in Field Practice

These results have direct application to the practical use of fertilizers for the production of cane, coffee, pineapples or any other crop. The nitrogen supply is all important. Preparation of the field and its cultivation must be for the purpose of improving the mechanical condition, that air and water may freely enter.

Maintaining these three essentials, a soil rich in nitrogen, moist but well drained, and in good till, the total yields of whatever crop may be grown are proportionate to the amount, availability and frequency of application of the potash and phosphoric acid. There is no easy way of feeding the land to make it produce constant crops. The use of fertilizers must be understanding and continuous.

SISAL CLOTH AS RIVAL TO BURLAP

The finding of a cheap method of weaving sisal fibre into a burlap-like fabric, as reported from New York, presents the possibility to Hawaii of becoming independent of India for the sugar bag material used so extensively here.

In New York, Senor Eduardo Perez de Lara, a representative of the Henequen Sisal Market Commission, of Yucatan, is demonstrating the utility of sisal macking, with particular reference to the usefulness and availability for cotton bale wrappers and coffee sacks.

Of his visit to New York and its purpose, the New York Herald says:

He has had sisal woven into a stout cloth on looms in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the result is a fabric of unusual strength which Senor de Lara declares is greatly superior to burlap made from jute. It is likely to become an important factor in the market at this time because of the scarcity of the burlaps made in India. The cotton and the coffee industries and many others have been much affected by the difficulty of getting burlap from the Orient.

The sisal fibre is strong and wirelike and is far less inflammable than jute. As the henequen plant, from which this fibre is made, derives little moisture from the ground the fibre resists water to a far greater extent than does jute. Senor de Lara is arranging for the purchase of machinery for treating and weaving the fibre, and he feels confident that the trade between Yucatan and this country will be greatly increased through sales of sisal.

"There are exported," said Senor de Lara, "about one million bales of sisal a year, of which the International Harvester Company uses about seventy-five per cent for binder twine on account of the extreme toughness of the fibre. The remaining twenty-five per cent goes to American cordage companies. Many persons prefer ropes and bawlers made from sisal to manilla."

"Taking into consideration the long distance to India and the heavier freight charges, sisal should easily compete with jute in the market. It is thirty-six hours from Progress to an American port, and a cargo of jute

OLAH SUGAR COMPANY HAS ANNUAL MEETING

All Officers Are Re-elected and Reports Show Healthy Conditions

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)

All the old officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Olah Sugar Company held yesterday. The officers include: L. A. Thurston, president; W. F. Dillingham, first vice-president; E. A. Mott-Smith, second vice-president; A. W. T. Bottomley, treasurer; A. W. Van Valkenburg, secretary; J. Harris Mackenzie, director; J. L. Cockburn, director; Audit Company of Hawaii, auditors.

The great strides made by the Olah in the past few years under the management of C. F. Eckart, was plainly apparent in the report of that officer for the past year. It is estimated that the 1914 crop for Olah will reach \$1,500 tons, the biggest in its history. The 1914 crop amounted to 24,754.56 tons, netting the company a profit of \$104,225.98.

Continuing his interesting report, Superintendent Eckart says:

"It is very gratifying to be able to report that the plantation as a whole is making steady and rapid progress toward its establishment on a profit-making basis under lower sugar levels."

The acre costs for bringing cane to maturity on plantation fields for the 1914 crop were 16.78 per cent less than for the 1913 crop and 22.48 per cent less than for the 1912 crop, while the estimated yield per acre for the 1914 crop on plantation fields is 20 per cent greater than that for the 1913 crop and 33 per cent greater than for the 1912 crop. For outside and independent planters' areas it is estimated that the increase in yield for 1914 will be approximately 3 per cent over their average cane production of 1913.

If the actual yield for the 1914 crop on plantation fields holds up to the estimate, the total field costs per ton of sugar will be practically 31 per cent less than for the 1914 crop, and 42 per cent less than for the 1913 crop, which occupied approximately identical areas.

From India would reach here in forty-five days."

Senor de Lara said that in the process of making Mexican burlap short fibres are combed out, which are converted into a substitute for curled hair and at about one-third of the price of hair. This by product has much value and will sell well, he says, when used for upholstery, and is absolutely clean. It never has any odor, even when under heat, and can be washed without impairing its curliness and strength.

For hygienic reasons alone Senor de Lara says that it should command the attention of the trade.

The fibre can be used also in making writing paper and hats, and it is believed that American carpet and rug manufacturers will also be interested.

"The increase of trade in sisal," said Senor de Lara, "would be of great advantage to both Mexico and the United States. This fibre has many uses which have hitherto not been known, and the people of Yucatan would be able to buy extensively of American products if this important industry were further developed."

ECZEMA ON HANDS FOR TEN YEARS

Were Raw All Over and the Humor Was Spreading to Body and Limbs—Professional Treatment Did No Good—Daughter had Eczema, Too

CUTICURA A SUCCESS IN BOTH THESE CASES

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. At first it would break out only in winter. Then it finally came to stay. I had three good doctors to do all they could but none of them did me any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, and my face, neck and arms were covered with it, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, my face was covered with it, and my neck and arms were covered with it, and my hands were raw all over. By the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. I had a good appetite and was healthier than I ever was. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would heartily advise them to feel with nothing else, but to get Cuticura and use it well. My hands were cured by the use of Cuticura. My face was cured by the use of Cuticura. My neck and arms were cured by the use of Cuticura. My body was cured by the use of Cuticura. I cannot recommend Cuticura highly enough. It has saved me and my family so much good. My daughter has this summer become perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do her any good until she tried Cuticura. She used two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and in two weeks her hands were cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. I recommend it to any one with eczema. After once used it you will never use anything else. Mrs. E. E. Faxon, Faxon Ferry, Va., Oct. 19, 1900."

KEEPING THE HAIR

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, keep itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampooing with Cuticura Soap and occasional dressing with Cuticura are usually effective when all other methods fail. Special and full directions accompany each package of Cuticura.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (50c), Resolvent (50c), and Cuticura Combed Hair (50c) are sold throughout the world. Fuller details of Cuticura, how to use it, and how to get it, are given in the Cuticura Book on Skin and Scalp.

MAKE PLANS FOR BETTER CARE OF INJURED AND SICK

Emergency Hospital and Wider Dispensary Work Will Be Provided

VARIOUS OFFICIALS AGREE IN MOVEMENT

Queen's Hospital Will Erect Separate Ward To Care For Injury Cases

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL PLANS Agreed To At Recent Conference

REJECTION of an adequate emergency hospital as an adjunct of the Queen's Hospital.

City dispensary work to be done by and under control of Palama Settlement.

Employment of police surgeons to be in constant attendance at the police station and accompany all cases to emergency hospital or dispensaries.

City to pay the salary of an intern to be in charge of the emergency hospital.

City to pay \$175 a month to Palama Settlement for the actual cost of the dispensary work.

City to purchase motor ambulances and Queen's Hospital to pay pro rata of cost and upkeep.

These were the salient points brought up at a conference yesterday of representatives of the city, the Queen's Hospital and Palama Settlement, at the conclusion of which it was agreed that laws and legal agreements covering every point would be immediately enacted to provide a better system of caring for injured and indigent sick of the city that now exists and at saving in cost.

The city was represented by Mayor Kane, Supervisors Logan, Quinn and Ahm of the health committee, and City Physician James F. Wayson. Queen's Hospital was represented by Richard Ivers, John T. Waterhouse and George W. Smith and Palama Settlement by President J. R. Gilt and Head Worker J. A. Rath. The meeting was held in the offices of the mayor.

Approve Wayson Recommendation

The decision to provide an emergency hospital on the Queen's Hospital grounds, an ambulance, police surgeons and an intern at the emergency hospital was prompted largely by a report on emergency needs made recently to the board of supervisors by Doctor Wayson and which was published in full in The Advertiser at that time.

It was pointed out by Dr. Wayson and representatives of the hospital that the new arrangement would not only result in a monetary saving to the city but that better results would be obtained in the caring of emergency cases. Last year the city had the hospital \$19,542 for the care of such cases and indigent sick as against \$12,875 in 1910, showing a big annual increase in the last five years. Supervisors agreed that an ambulance could be purchased with money from the permanent improvement fund.

Both sides estimated that the chairman of the health committee of the supervisors and the city physician be allowed to make visits to the hospital at suitable periods and that the city physician be allowed to sign releases for the patients. This would obviate detaining of patients at city cost longer than deemed necessary by the city physicians.

Both sides estimated that the employment of police surgeons to be on duty at all times would provide that every case taken to the emergency hospital by the ambulance would be examined by the police surgeon before the case was turned over to the hospital authorities and in that way both the city and the hospital would be held in their own field of responsibility.

Provision was made, however, that in case of the absence of the police surgeon the hospital surgeons give first aid treatment and then notify the police surgeon. It was also agreed that trained Hawaiian nurses be assigned to Hawaiian cases and that a pulmonologist be always carried in the ambulance.

The far-reaching benefits to be derived from this dispensary work being done by the Palama Settlement was set forth in the following communication read before the joint assembly and signed by President Gilt and Head Worker Rath of the settlement:

Graduate Nurses In Charge

"Palama Settlement has seven dispensaries situated as follows: Kalia-Haunalea School; Palama Settlement; Cottage, Kaula-lua lane; Royal School grounds, facing Looe street; Kakaako Mission; St. Mary's Mission, Moiliili; St. Mary's Mission, Kapahulu."

"Each of these dispensaries is in charge of a graduate nurse, who, in addition to her dispensary work, visits the schools, kindergartens and homes in her district."

"At Palama Settlement, Dr. Jackson holds a clinic three afternoons a week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Cases are sent to this clinic by our nurses from all the seven above mentioned dispensaries and are attended free of charge, medicines being supplied when necessary."

Dental Society Will Aid

"The Dental Society is about to open a free dental clinic in connection with the Palama Dispensary, at which daily service will be given for a period of three months."

"Toward this work of the settlement, the City and County of Honolulu give (Continued on Page Eight)